Secession and Cocreion. of President Buchanan's Cabinet, which not one vote being given for it from the eigh Standard we publish this morning, we have an in- three great States of New York, Pennsylteresting and important chapter of history vania and Ohio, which, together, number the time by Mr. STANTON, and justifies the of little States and little souls -a large ma-

right or wrong, that in fact a State can- by very close votes." not secede, for the power of the Federal We quote from these eminent Republi- in the next House of Representatives, and Government is too great. It may be that can sources to show that the whole party it might not be so easy for Mississippi to the Constitution was only vindicated by the does not favor the policy of hatred and be accepted under the unconstitutional and appropriated for the present year [commotion result of the war, yet it may possibly have distrust with which Congress has and is unrepublican terms upon which she is ap- among the Radicals and cheers from the Demobeen subverted instead. President Buch- acting with regard to the Southern States. plying. ANAN, General Cass and Judge Stanton were good authority in 1861, and their opinions should go far in justifying the Southern States in seceding.

This letter of Judge BLACK will be re ceived by the country as authority in the matters whereof it treats.

#### Fifteenth Amendment,

ment by the Legislature of Ohio secures terances and warnings would have been its adoption, notwithstanding the with- continually drowned by shouts of "Copdrawal of New York, as far as its compul- perhead" and "Rebel." "Unmistakable sory adoption can make it a part of the loyalty" could have silenced the com-Constitution. Twenty-six States have now plaints of disloyal citizens of the South ratified this Amendment without counting and rebel sympathizers of the North. But New York. Two more only are required. in the midst of the white-washing by the Nebraska will ratify it, and Georgia and New York and Southern Associated press Texas are required to do so.

Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, where occasion to raise the alarm of criminal ex-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania they will the country resulting therefrom. also vote, but their numbers are not suffi-

" Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

condition and its surroundings.

which were sacred and hallowed as the White House has for once been moved to memory of those who bequeathed them; expression, and attempts a feeble defense when we see strangers devouring our sub- to all who call upon him. Secretary of stance and exulting in their triumph, the Navy Robeson, upon whom the while around us and above us the clouds | hardest blows fall, speaks of resigning. hang heavy and thick, and the future be- The whole Radical party is in a stir, and comes more dim and obscured, may we Mr. Dawes is the lion of the city. We cal ruin. The more sagacious Republicans have not exclaim with truth "we have very shall endeavor to make room for extracts little sunshine these days?"

Who has not felt the want of this sun. We publish to-day another significant Dawes own showing, over the appropriations. shine in his daily walks through life; who attack, but this is upon the domestic examong us has not experienced the cares travagance of the President and his and troubles, the anxieties and sorrows family. But if the evidence of Fisk and which bow down the strongest frame and Gould, as reported by telegraph, before make the heart heavy as lead? When the the Banking Committee, in regard to the hand of affliction is laid upon us, and we "gold panie" of September can be relied hear no longer that voice which though upon, it may be that National honor, hushed is still sweet in our ears as the rather than its Treasury, foots these bills. memory of love can make it, when the Fisk and Gould testified that by represenrain comes down in heavy drops and the tations of Corbin, brother-in-law of GRANT, cating uncommon courage and an independence days are dark and friends are few, and we which were sustained by corroborating look abroad for some light, however faint, evidences of his intimacy and influence to guide our wandering steps and see with the President, they were led to benought but gloom around us, in the an- lieve that President Grant had decided guish of our hearts we exclain, oh, for one not to sell the Government gold. They ray of light to gladden our path—one flash therefore bought. On the first transaction of the sanshine to cheer and console.

forting the afflicted-in doing unto others Federal Treasury. above all, in the faithful performance of come, is a Radical paper, and the reporter with the documents to prove every word that he

through death to life eternal.

## Reconstruction.

"The policy of vengeance," says Don "tion is a failure, unless we can help a "people-a people we have conciliated "and protected to reconstruct upon, in-"stead of the people we have persecuted. "We have kicked with vigor, and the more fatal stab in the house of its own friends. "we have kicked the deadlier has grown "the antagonism."

" war that so illustrated its results," says biding their time. We await the issue. the same writer in regard to the discussion on the Virginia bill in the Senate: "I sat "it seems but yesterday in these same gal-"leries, where Virginia had her represen-"tation on the floor, and looked with ad-"that made those Senators assume the "lead, and speak, and vote, as if the des-"tinies of the republic were in the keep-"ing of the grand Old Dominion. And "ture. There was yet a shadow of the

rible, even in its decay."

Speaking upon the decision to which the has quite light hair and side whiskers. Senate came, the New York Tribune says : "The Senate yesterday, by a very close vote, adopted Mr. Drake's proscriptive In the letter of Judge Black, a member amendment to the Virginia admission bill, presented in the Senate, being opposed to

legally settled by the arbitrament of arms, ments, the offspring of untimely and un- Would it be safe in the Radicals to delay in our national "wager of battel," we are worthy fear, distrust and hate, which not prepared to say. It is settled, whether were generally carried (when carried at all) in March 1871? As impossible as it may

#### Radical Extravagance.

The Radical party of the country, like the Radical party of North Carolina, went into power upon the express promise of "retrenchment and reform," and both have met their obligations in the same manner. Democrats might have preferred charges of extravagance in vain against The ratification of the Fifteenth Amend- the Federal Administration, but their uttelegrams and the excitements of recon-Under its operation negroes will vote in struction, leading Republicans have taken

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the Chair- by one of the chosen leaders of the party, the Treasury into League Island, when they widely on public subjects believed by both causes pending in the Supreme Court to ciently great to make any material differ- man of the Committee on Appropriations, and the sound is reverberating throughout might as well wait five years? Two things seem. to be vitally important. Our correspon- any hands but his. This appointment ence in the political condition of these the oldest and one of the ablest members the length and breadth of the country. by the administration, and relief from the bur-States. In Rhode Island several thousand of the House, has denounced the mon- Since Congressman Dawes' speech upon whites, heretofore disfranchised by want strous and unparalleled extravagance of the criminal extravagance of the criminal extravagance of the criminal extravagance of the criminal extravagance of the countries of the property qualification, will be per- his party in a manner so earnest, so forci- tration and the Radical party, it has been mitted to vote, and may work the political regeneration of that State.

In party in a mitted to vote, and may work the political ble, as to arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," "hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the whole the one theme of conversation and excite-penditures were reduced? ["Hear," the arrest the attention of the arrest the atten We append the Fifteenth Amendment Grant and his political friends, in and out the streets, at the White House, in the so- pose to relieve the people and the enterprise and Attorney General is wholly misunderstood tirely on those fundamental doctrines of of Congress, like a clap of thunder from a cial circle, it engrosses the attention of "Section 1. The right of citizens of the United cloudless sky. Mr. Dawes acknow- every one. When he commenced, under expenditures were reduced? [Applause ] He "Section 1. The right of citizens of the United cloudless sky. Mr. Dawes acknow- every one. When he commenced, under states to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the League Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which the dull debate upon the league Island ledges the ungracious position in which ledges the ungracious posit of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. he placed himself, but nevertheless he bill, there was but a thin attendance in the case about pennies, and who had gone off in a proposed to speak plainly and truly to his House, but the news of the tenor of his economize [laughter.] that it was the pennic party friends in the House, and he called speech spread like wildfire, and soon the taken by taxation off the spikes, cordage and when nothing but a vote was needed to Union, a devout believer in the Constitu-"We Have Very Little Sunshine These upon Congress to relieve the people, the galleries and every available seat and space merce of the country decline. [Sensation ] enterprise and capital of the country from were filled with anxious and excited listen-The remark struck upon our ear with the burdens of taxation under which they ers. The consternation in the Radical singular force as we passed onward. It are groaning. He proceeded to review party was universal and intense. The stand by the Committee of Appropriations on was carelessly made, perhaps thought- the criminal extravagance of his party, and speech is regarded as the boldest indicalessly, but what a world of meaning was prophesied its speedy downfall unless there tion yet of a powerful and determined bolt ures at which the country took the power from nothingism of Bell and Everett found no a hypoerice in: 1860. contained therein. "Very little sunshine was reformation. We understand that the from the party tyranny. In the midst of these days." Little enough, God knows, excitement caused by Mr. Dawes' savage a feeling of security in the minds of the not only in the material world, but in our and unanswerable arraignment of his own Radical leaders, it came suddenly and fearparty was the topic of conversation in the fully, producing consternation and alarm look to general results, and then the fingers of When we contrast our situation now Capitol, at the hotels, upon the street in their ranks and distrust one of anwith what it was a few years ago, when corners and in bar-rooms. Even Vir. other. we look around and perceive ignorance ginia and her reconstruction was for the We gather the following interesting par- would in the years that were to come build navy be corrupted by their alliance with them. We gather the following interesting par- which Mr. Buchanan had constantly exand vice sitting in high places and riding time forgotten. The Northern press are ticulars in regard to the speech, and make rampant over the land, blotting out all the filled with comments upon his facts and leading extracts therefrom, so as to show be the policy, then there would be a reduction of ancient landmarks which had come down figures and upon the probable influence of not only the arraingment of his party by relieved from the burdens of laxation at one end of the land patriousm of the outgoing President, and the land patriousm of to us from generation to generation, and the exposures. The Radical oracle at the Mr. Dawes but its effect upon the public : of the avenue, and the public debt might be paid

from this remarkable speech to-morrow.

Mrs. GRANT's share of the profit was twenty- the lion of the period, and is already considered Where may we look to find that for five thousand dollars, which was remitted to which we so ardently long? It is easily her. It may be that the personal extrava- torially of this speech and its effects, that from answered-in the discharge of kindly offi- gance of the President and his family ces to those around us, in ministering to finds a solution in this lucrative trans- the mighty dome of the capitol against the exthe wants of the poor and needy-in com- action, rather than to charge upon the

who speaks so familiarly of the number rain that fall, for there will then be sun- and the furniture of her bed chamber, and shine on the heart, a glorious light that of the bills of fare, was doubtless an inwill gild our path through life to death, vited guest at the Presidential Mansion, and took his inventory amidst the cheer and freedom of a Presidential entertainment.

Thus we have simultaneously an attack upon the official ar 1 private conduct of Piatt, "has been tried, and it ends in the President Grant, coming from the leader "mournful announcement that reconstruc- of the House, and a Republican organ claiming upwards of one hundred thousand subscribers. It surely looks like the avenging hand was upon the destines of the party and that it was about to receive its When the Statesman and the Editor are

## Prince Arthur at Washington.

Arthur William Patrick Albrecht, th seventh child and third son of her Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at Washington "miration on the proud consciousness Saturday evening, and for a few days will be the lion of the capital of the nation.

Everybody went to the cars to see him. He is described by the National Republican as quite a nice, healthy-looking youth, ap-"now, small men wrangled over her fu- parently about five feet eight inches in height, and looks to weigh about 136 lbs. "old preeminence resting on the floor, a His costume was such as any American ex-"mere shadow, scarcely perceptible, and quisite would wear, consisting of dark "yet there. One felt that it was not Geor- pants and heavy brown melton sack oversi gia, but Virginia-and from time to time coat, with dark neck scarf secured by a

"ing from the dead lion, that was yet ter- New York style. He carried a light walk- they could show that the public debt might be ing cane with ivory bundle. The Prince

> The Mississippi Colored Senator. W. H. Revel, a colored man, has been elected for the term expiring March, 1871, but it is not probable that he will take his seat as the State vill hardly be admitted before that time. - Ral

again to be cheated? Why will not Misin connection with the late war. It fixes, more than one-fourth of the people of the sissippi be admitted before March, 1871? While he knew the ungracious position he occubeyond doubt, the position occupied at Union. It was carried by a combination Even Virginia, with her very doubtful Reaction of the Southern States in the mat- jority of the American people, even as re- a delay of a few months. What good reason can the admission of Mississippi be Whether the question of secession was it. Then followed sundry kindred amend- delayed for fifteen or twenty months ?

It can't be possible that the Standard is negro Senator? We can assure that paper the next Congress will contain many more, not two-thirds white, as Revel is, but In this House alone, if the pledges of the Repubthis Mississippi negro will be fatal to at the other end of the capital, and he put it to the future congressional aspirations of Dockery, Heaton, Cobb and Deweese, of Dockery, Heaton, Cobb and Deweese, of Dockery and Dockery and Deweese, of Dockery and Dockery and Deweese, of Dockery and Deweese, of Dockery and Dockery an this State. If the negroes furnish from all its professions of economy, and with all the four-fifths to nine-tenths of the Radical a decent proportion of the offices. We bearing upon politics.

#### Radical Extravagance.

The political damnation of the Radical party has been pronounced. The handthey have not been permitted. In New travagance and point out the dangers to writing has appeared upon the walls of Congress. The alarm has been given ditures? Were they going to put \$3,000,000 from

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. The speech is regarded as the protest from the minority, who perceive the danger menacing the notably that of the navy- and the countenance given by the Obstructionists in Congress, who are pushing the organization headlong to politidetermined to stave off the impending destruction, if possible, in deference to the alarm everywhere exhibited in the country at the vast in crease, nearly fifty millions, according to Mr.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes on Monday night that the blow at President Grant by the comparison of expenses with those under Andrew Johnson's administration, the excess being twenty-eight millions of chiefs are ruling Mr. Dawes out of party favor; they accuse him of recreancy, call him traitor, and denounce him as in full communion with the opposition. His defence of Hoar was a pithy, but gattant one, and his own position at this moment is alike creditable and honorable as indiare rife of the resignation of Secretary Robeson. The Pennsylvania delegation is wrought to the has been stalking like a huge turkeycock from ters, but was pushed rudely out of the way by Judge Kelly, who declares the bill shall go ough at all hazards. Mr. Dawes is indeed indeed. The Democrats may howl till they split | Rowan. travagance of the Federal Government, but they says, and inflicts the faithful wounds of a friend THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Almost the first business undertaken after the of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island. It was expected that it would go through without any special difficulty, although there had been some intimations that the Chairman of the Committee on Approsubsequently came was unexpected. Catching the eye of the Speaker, Mr. Dawes, in a tranquil, easy and fluent manner, began his remarks.

## MR. DAWES' SPEECH.

In the beginning, Mr. Dawes showed that under this measure, if it could have been forced retary of the navy could sell three millions of the property at private sale, of the Philadelphia navy yard, to whom he pleased, when he pleased and on what terms he pleased—the only the antagonism."

Thave witnessed nothing since the ures. Truth and justice are patiently whether the state of the Treasury warranted the whether the state of the Treasury warranted the gislature, not only of New Hanover county, but enhancing of expenses, and called the attention of the House to the estimates furnished for navy yards during the next fiscal year, as follows:
Portsmouth, N. H., \$577,000, against \$50,000 last crease the tariff on foreign Rice and Peanuts, year; Boston, \$747,341, against 100,000 last year; that their production in the South may be made New York, \$833,511, against \$100,000 last year; Philadelphia, \$111,985, against \$25,000 last year; Washington, \$551,775, against \$50,900 last year;

# MATHEMATICS.

The estimates did not inspire him with much years. That was an achievement in mathematics which found a parallel one in the achievement of the Postmaster General, who proposed to save \$5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce \$200,000. He thought if the two mathethe Speaker would hesitate, as if shrink- handsome pin. His hat is of the latest taries could be brought to light and set to work, law of the State.

paid before the expiration of the administration. The book of estimates for the next year con-

tained appropriations for public works to the amount of \$24,625,173, against appropriations for the same objects last year of \$5,493,000. The administration of Audrew Johnson had been ac cused of profligacy in expenditures. The people had tried it on that charge, and found it guilty and had taken from it the sceptre of power and out it in the hands of the Republican party on its professions of economy in the administration And are the negroes of the country hold them to their promises. But what was the first evidence they put forth to the country of their determination to carry out their pledges? pied, he proposed to speak plainly, but only to his party friends in the House. He knew there publican officials, has been admitted after was not much comfort to be derived from the wounds of a friend. Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, had estimated that he could carry on the government for \$303,-000,000, and that amount had been cut down over \$20,000,600.

What did their own administration estimate

beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson crats] but this included an error of over \$7,000,-000 in the footing up of the Postoffice Department, which would reduce the increase to \$42 .-000,000; but he believed that not entering into tion bills as they passed the House. [Sensation.] to relieve him from further public service and living drive him into public life. [Great laughter and applause.]

There was a new posteffice building in New York, which report said, would cost \$4,000,000, dens of taxation by this House. [Applause by vain search for dollars, on which he proposed to rigging of the ships of Maine that made the com- expel slavery from the new State, and thus tion, a faithful man, who would not violate

#### RISE ABOVE PARTY.

He called upon the members of the House to he pledge which it now gave to the country, that it would cut down those estimates below the fig- he had created in the party. The know- tory evidence that he was an imposter and and imaginary political gain in the localities by adastry would again apply to their wors, enterplify those at Boston and Pertsmouth, and all ver the country. [Applause.] If that should relieved from the burdens of taxation at one end at the other. It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, that he would | right or wrong is not the question now, that motion, call the year and nays, so that the these apprehensions fully. He more than people might know who would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempts to cur- shared them ; to some extent he inspired

## THE EFFECT IN THE HOUSE

A very marked degree of attention was paid on both sides of the House to the speech of the Conservatives in the most cordial manner, and they repeatedly expressed their satisfaction at the outspoken enthusiasm and coursgeous hon- actual experiment whether a party which Holt and Gen. Dix as his backers. esty of the gentleman from Massachusetts as existed only in one section, and which was fully in accord with the policy advocated by Democrats, not in Congress alone, but through out the country. At the close of the speech Mr Dawes received numerous congratulations.

THE "Indian Senator" from New Han over, in speaking upon the "war bill" the Senate in opposition to Major Robbins, the Senator from Rowan, thus de- gard their sworn duty to the Constitution,

Galloway said it seemed to be the purpose highest pitch of rage, and threaten Massachu- the party who opposed this bill to lay all the setts with summary retaliation. Senator Summer crimes and outrages committed in the State up. The danger was greatly aggravated by the execution of it was unaccountably put off. amendments. on the colored people. As an illustration of it, criminal misconduct of large bodies in the When General Cass ascertained that the group to group endeavoring to harmonize mathe would mention the fact of Mr. Hayes premises | South, and particularly in South, and particularly in South Carolina, | delay was acquiesced in by the President | do not concur, the question for consideralay on the colore i men solely on the rep ris of a low, mean and disreputable white woman. In this case the Wilmington Journal on one day tive to do under these circumstances?—

Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison its further consideration be postponed under the preparations were openly made to the resigned. I we weeks afterwards major and the resigned. Two weeks afterwards major and the resigned. Two weeks afterwards major and the resigned of stated that two negroes had been greested on the Make war? He had neither authority nor into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came til Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, which was were already condemned by the press and were means to do that, and Congress would not certain commissioners from South Carolina voted down. such a man in such a place truth is precious about to be condemned by the Senator from give him the one or the other. Should be demanding the surrender of the latter fort

will have no more effect on Radical representatives and the Radical party than on the cold martives are cold martines. as we wish they should do unto us—and The Sun, from which these exposures Radical Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, stands up drive as hostile to day running far into the night. the arrested parties being condemned by him as they were to one another. Neverdaty.

It matters not how dark and dreary the days may be, how black and lowering the a prosecutor of black Radicals, and it is a assembling of the House was the consideration | colored woman who testifies against them.

> priations would oppose it. But the blast that Carolina, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting the the low price of Rice and Peanuts, caused partly through under the previous question, the sec- by the failure of the Congress of the United States | President ought to make war upon States, obligation on him being that he should obtain dealers in the large cities to control those prothe approval of the President, who, from the naductions in the markets: Therefore, be it of the entire State, be requested to urge the pas-

sage of resolutions calling on Congress to so inprofitable. And that they be requested to incorporate in such resolutions as they may adopt.

The estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of \$2,000,000 in the article of coal those aiming to control the market will in some but cripple, disgrace, and ruin, the cause decision in the form of an answer to the

with the House amendments to the Mili-

### STANTON.

SECRETARY STANTON'S POLITICAL at the dark side of this subject. The glory, Fort Sumter should have men and provi POSITION IN 1869.

Reminiscences of the Close of Buchanan's Administration.

THE HON, JEREMIAH BLACK'S CARD

To the Editors of the New York Herald: Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the scandalous accounts which began to be propaseem, the Democrats may have a majority AN INCREASE OF OVER TWENTY-FIGHT MIL. that Administration with views entirely opif this negro is admitted to the Senate, 000,000 in gold; and back of it, too, were millions that though defeated in this by the treason that would be added by the Senate to appropriate that though defeated in this by the treason of his associates he carried with a high not two-thirds white, as Revel is, but lican party were to be redeemed, they could have simon pure negroes. The admission of no aid either at the other end of the avenue or Administration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude

This is the substance expressed in my coming from various sources, extensively heraldry by telegram and otherwise of reduction, coming from various sources, extensively there was but one of these departments that did circulated and so generally believed that if

I am not the special defender of Mr. him. Before he fell away from the Demo-

Gauls were pouring over the broken devote to lay the bill on the table, and would, on It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared

thing but favorable. The question was now to be tested by his colleagues he could not have had Mr to the rights, interests, and feelings, of when they got into power, would disre- and omissions in their true light. claim obedience to their own mere will as be strengthened so as to make them ima "higher law" than the law of the land .-- pregnable. The order was given, but the asking the concurrence of the Senate in where preparations were openly made for he resigned. Two weeks afterwards Major tion compromise the dispute? He could offer to the State. The character of the an- bill in a speech of 2 hours and 13 minute The "Indian Senator" has shot wide of no terms and make no pledges which swer that should be given to the commis- in length has suffered, and it is he who appears as his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming Administration by a civil war which his successor might be unwilling to approve or prosecute. It was AT a meeting of the Rice and Peanut elect and his advisers in a situation where growers of the Cape Fear section of North | they could take their choice between compromising and fighting. In fact, Mr. Lin-

oln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural be any sign of his sentiments. The mind of no man was more deeply present depressed condition of the business and imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanindustry of this section is owing principally to ton's. The idea never entered his head (certainly never passed his lips) that the or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was incontheir crops off the market for the present, feel sympathy of all the world, and ultimately be safe enorgh.

und grant to group sell of ferrolessaried of

profit, and plunder, the political distinc- sions. tion and pride of power which brighten it | During these discussions Mr. Stanton survey.

President's questions concerning his legal have two votes instead of one. On no oc. powers and duties, holding that the ordi- casion was there the slightest conflict benances of secession were mere nullities; tween him and me. He exhibited none of that the seceding States were and would the coarseness which some of his latter be as much in the Union as ever; that the friends have attributed to him. He never Federal Executive was bound there as well spoke withor the greatest respect for his as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold colleagues and the profoundest deference the public property, and to collect the re- to the President. He said no word to the venue; that if the means and machinery President about resigning. He told me furnished by law for these purposes were that he would resign if I did; but when inadequate he could not adopt others and certain concessions were made to my wish Would it be safe in the Radicals to delay that it would carry on the administration of the infinite duct while a member of Mr. Buchanan's that neither the executive nor legislative He did not furnish one atom of the infinite duct while a member o Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into departments had authority under the Con- ence which brought the President round stitution to make war upon a State; that on the answer to South Carolina. Nordig posed to those of the President and the the miltary power might be used, if neces- he ever propose or carry any measure of men who were to be his colleagues, all of sary, in aiding the judicial authorities to his own, directly or indirectly, relating to whom, except Messrs. Holt and Dix, were execute the laws in collecting the revenues, the secession troubles. He uniformly proin favor of the Southern Confederacy, and in defending or retaking the public prop- fessed to be as anxious for the preservation ready to sacrifice the Union; that sup- erty, but not in acts of indiscriminate hos- of the public peace as any man there. ported by these two he bullied the rest; tility against all the people of a State. - It would be a wrong to the memory of

that he terrified the President by threats This is the "opinion" which has since Mr. Stanton not to add that, so far as of resignation into measures which other- been so often, so much, and so well abus- know, he never gave countenance or che preparing excuses for the rejection of the the estimate was a little sugarplum of \$800,000 wise would not have been thought of; that ed, denounced, and vilified. Mr. Stanton couragement to those fabulous stories of for League Island; back of it, also, were the Bay he urged immediate war upon the sedied not stultify himself by denying the his behavior.

of Samana and the Island of St. Thomas at \$75, ceding States, to crush out the rebellion; plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him of his associates, he carried with a high | before he went to the President, and after hand other points of sound policy; that a slight alteration, suggested by himself, PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE It disappointed the President. He had

hastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war; and own plain English of many statements, in the draft of his message, already pre- ringer was read from the Clerk's desk, de pared, he had submitted the question of clining the appointment as one of the Com war or peace to their decision. But the mittee on investigation on account of urvotes, we cannot blame them for claiming not estimate an increase of expenditures over not soon contradicted they are likely to be advice of the law department, supported gent business pertaining to his profession. the appropriations of last year; the exception received as anthentic history. They are by a powerful argument from General The President filled the vacancy by ap a decent proportion of the offices. We was the poor, unpopular Attorney General. [Aplow with some interest to the decision in planse.] And be hoped it was not in consequence not only false, but they must be injurious case, convinced him of his error, and pointing W. L. Scott of Greensboro'. Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are important Revel's case are important Revel's case. It will have an important Revel's case are importan received Mr. Stanton's hearty endorsement in everything that regarded seces-Stanton, and I certainly would not assail sion and the treatment it ought to receive. Soon after this General Cass retired. I cratic faith our friendship was intimate was requested to take the State Departand the granite for which was estimated to cost and close. There was no separation afterment, and Mr. Stanton was appointed At-\$1,500,000. Were they going on with such expen- wards except the separation which is ine- torney General upon my declaring that I vitable between two persons who differ was unwilling to leave the care of certain

ed to be desired; the reduction of the public debt dence of last summer and autumn (began alone, without any other proof, ought to by himself) shows that I was able to for- satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have the Democrats.] Neither of these things could give him my particular snare of the injury said of Mr. Stanton's sentiments must be both overlooked-a reduction of the expenditry, and he had my sincere good wishes for lieve that I would have urged, or that Mr. tures. How was it proposed at the other end of his future health and welfare. His politi- Buchanan would have made the appointor else wilfully misrepresented. He was constitutional law to which we were comfully with us at every stage of the mitted. The faintest suspicion of the conknavery of the abolitionists in refusing to throng of France. We took him for what vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, he professed to be-a true friend of the terminate the dispute by deciding it in his oath of office by wilful disobedience to the way which they themselves pretended the laws. I am still convinced that he did to wish. He wholly denied Mr. Douglas's not deceive us. If he abandoned those notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonable and mischievous schism which sadden and unoccountable, is not satisfac-

Andrew Johnson's administration. In order to favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 He did not find Mr. Holt and General he regarded the salvation of the country as Dix contending alone (or contending at hanging upon the forlorn hope of Breck- all) against the President and the rest of They must rise above those considerations and inridge's election. We knew the Aboli- the Administration. Mr. Holt on the 3d tionists to be the avowed enemies of the of March, 1861, appended to his letter of prise would gain courage, the country would go Constitution and the Union, and we resignation a strong expression of grati on in prosperity and development, and the nation | thought the Republicans would necessarily tude for the "firm and generous support" As we saw the march of these combined tended to him, and pays a warm tribute to forces upon the capital we felt that the the "enlightened statesmanship and unsulconstitutional liberties of the country were lied patriotism" of the outgoing President. Stanton came in. He was appointed a fences of the city. Whether we were month afterwards, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of his family, and remained there jobbery, and profligacy in the departments— tail the expenditures of government. [Ap- them for he knew Mr. Lincoln personally head of the Treasury Department. He perduring the whole time of his service as and the account he gave of him was any- formed his duties faithfully, firmly and in a way which met with universal approba-The 6th of November came, and Mr. tion. I do not recollect that he had one Lincoln was legally chosen President of word of serious controversy either with both sides of the House to the speech of the chairman of the Committee on appropriations.— the electoral machinery of the Constitution, the President or anybody else. If, there-tee. The doctrines of prudence, economy and care in though the majority of the popular vote fore, Mr. Stanton was at any time engaged was against him by more than a million .- in dragooning the President and hectoring

There were disputes and serious differorganized on the sole principle of hostility ences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr. Stanton's service, but his the other, could or would administer the share in them has not been truly stated. I Federal Government in a righteous spirit am not writing the history of these times, of justice, or whether the predictions of and therefore I say nothing of what others all our great statesmen for thirty years did or forbore to do, except so far as may must be verified that the Abolitionists, be necessary to show Mr. Stanton's acts reading, and was made the special order

Before the election it was determined break down the judicial authorities, and that the forts in Charleston harbor should

On the one side it was insisted that the lious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and undoubtedly right to leave the President a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Major Anderson should therefore be immediately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn," and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance for safety; it would not bring on hostilities. but avert them, and, if war must come at all events, the possession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the Govment of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer except what consisted in saying that the sistent with their obligations to the United fort could not be relieved without difficulty States. He knew very well that no such and danger of successful opposition; the thing was either legally or physically pos. South Carolina would take it as an affront; sible. General Scott had reported officially and that it was tantamount to a threat of that five companies constituted the whole coercion. The replication was easily made. available force which could be sent to the There was no danger of even a attempt South for any purpose, offensive or defen- at resistance to a ship-of-war; the statesive. It is impossible that Mr. Stanton ments made of the heatile power were would have undertaken to conquer the mere brag; if South Carolina took offence Norfolk, \$258,312, against \$30,000 last year;. In provisions calling upon the other Southern States South with half a regiment. He was thorshort, the Secretary of the Navy proposes, besides the \$800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of \$3,607,394, against \$451,000 last on the attention of Congress. And be it further of that kind and under those circum-Resolved, That the producers of Rice and Peasstances, would not only "fire the southern tion impossible;" and as to coercion, let her nuts throughout the South be advised to keep heart," but give to the secessionists the take care not to coerce us, and she would

> of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in commissioners. While it was far from The Military Bill.—The Senate agreed the two sections of his country. From the filled us with consternation and grief. stand point which he then occupied be Then came the desperate struggle of one

said that war was disunion; it was blood, slone to do what all had failed to effect. It tary Bill on Monday night, and it is now a conflagration, terror, and tears, public debt was painful in the extreme, but unexpectand general corruption of morals, all end edly short and decisive. The President

ing at best not in the union of the States, gave up his first ground-yielded the but in the subjugation of some to the des- points on which he had seemed most tena potic will of the others. He was apt to cious. The answer to South Carolina was take a sombre view of things, and he looked essentially changed, and it was agreed that

now, were not included in this prospective was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many On the 20th of November I answered the times that he was there only that I might

JEREMIAH S. BLACE.

From the Raleigh Sentine

SENATE. FINDAY, Jan. 21, 1870. A communication from Gen. Rufus Bas

FROM THE HOUSE. Bill for the better protection of life and property, with amendments, asking the

concurrence of the Senate. Mr. Beeman moved that the Senate de

A lengthy discussion ensued. Messrs Graham, Robbins and Scott arguing in favor of the proposition, as a vote to concur in the amendments would be substant tially voting to sustain the bill as amended Messrs. Lassiter, Galloway (col.) and Shoffner argued against the motion to nonconcur and urged the adoption of the bill

Pending its consideration the Senate adourned until this evening at seven and a half o'clock.

[This Shoffner war bill has been pretty fully ventilated through the columns the Sentinel. Some of the speeches to-day were able and the arguments unanswer able against the bill, but it was almost im possible to say anything new against it after the exhaustive discussion on it since its first introduction. We may give some of the speeches on it in the Senate yesterday hereafter. |- | ED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution appointing Thos. Bragg, S. F. Phillips and Rufus

Barringer Trustees to hold all the bond issued to Railroad Companies, in which the State has an interest. Ordered to be On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan,

the rules were suspended and the resolu tion requiring the Auditor to make an additional report to the Finance Committee, was taken up and adopted. On motion of Mr. Barnett the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the

North Carolina Homestead Association was taken up. A long debate followed and after being

variously amended passed its several read A message was received from the Gov-

ernor calling attention to a suitable endowment of the University. On motion of Mr. Pearson the rules were suspended and the Senate bill legalizing

the official acts of the late County Court was taken up, passed its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Commit

House then adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

SENATE. FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1870.

Bill to restore the credit of the State. and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished Railroads, passed its second for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Consideration of the bill to better protect life and property, from the House,

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Brogden urged the adoption of the

a few remarks on the bill, but the Senator in his campaign speech, and had tried t interest the Senate on almost everything of the bill would be postponed in order that he might have an opportunity of epressing his views upon it, and he hoped to be more successful than the flenator from Wayne, for he (Mr. Lindsay) was unable to gather from the Senator's remarks whether he was for or against the bill.

On motion of Mr. Welker it a further consideration was postponed unt il Monday night at 71 o'clock. A. H. Galloway, colored, F ave notice

that he would introduce a bill to make the office of Superior Cours Clerk of New Hanover county a splaned of ice. A communication was read I from Mr. W.

L. Scott, accepting the a ppointment as one of the investigating committee. On me cion the Senate a djourned.

SENATE. SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870. BILLS INT RODUCED. By A. H. Galloway, col.: To make the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Han over county a salaried officer. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. Resolution in favor of J. R. Grady Sheriff of Harnett. Passed. Bill for the relief of the sureties fof the

late Sheriff of Jon as county. Passed. Bill in favor of N. R. Jones: and other Sheriffs was laid on, the table. Bill to amend an, act to incor conto the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

On motion the Senate adjourned mutil Monday morning at 10; o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870. RESOL UTIONS AND BILLS. By Mr. Peck, bill to incorporate the Benevolent 2 one " of Elgecombe.

Passed.